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News Summary

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HOLIDAY NOTICE
The next issue
of *The Chronicle*,
dated January 7,
will be mailed on January 2.

An observatory proposed by the University of Arizona has encountered opposition from environmentalists. Story on Page 6.

The president of Hunter College is a student and faculty member there, too. Story on Page 13.

Michigan's Legislature has approved a plan to let parents begin paying tuition long before their children enter college. Story on Page 17.

The regents of the University of Alaska have decided to restructure the state's system of higher education. Story on Page 17.

Corporations gave an estimated $1.87-billion to education in 1985, according to a report. Story on Page 25.

College officials responded angrily to the Secretary of Education's charges that they are soft on campus drug use. Story on Page 29.

Five football players have been suspended by the N.C.A.A. after they failed drug tests administered during championship tournaments. Story on Page 31.

Colleges on the Israeli-occupied West Bank were shut down following the fatal shooting of two Palestinian students. Story on Page 34.

The United States and four European countries have chosen strikingly different ways to pay for college costs. Story on Page 35.

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France Withdraws University Reforms Students Opposed

Protester dies after beating by police; minister quits

By DAVID DICKSON

PARIS

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac last week withdrew the controversial proposals for the reform of higher education that had provoked the largest student demonstrations in France since May 1968.

He also accepted the resignation of Alain Devaquet, Minister for Research and Higher Education and chief architect of the reforms.

The government's decision was prompted partly by the size of the protests and partly by violent clashes that had occurred with the police. More than 500,000 students had taken part in a march through the streets of Paris, with indications that the number would be significantly increased by the participation of labor unions and other political organizations in further demonstrations planned for last week.

Compromise Effort Overshadowed

Before Mr. Chirac announced that he was withdrawing the reforms, the Minister of Education, René Monory, said he was prepared to delete those sections to which the students were objecting. However, Mr. Monory's effort to placate the protesters was quickly overshadowed by the news that one demonstrator had died after being beaten up by the police.

The student, 22-year-old Malik Oussekine, is said to have had a history of kidney problems, and the exact circumstances of his death were still unclear last week. However, his death prompted a wave of public sympathy for the students that eventually forced Mr. Chirac to back down.

Mr. Chirac was also reacting to warnings from several prominent labor leaders that the unrest threatened to spread to other areas as an excuse for broader demonstrations against the government, as well as to a significant fall in the value of the franc in

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SEEKING BALANCE

Many Colleges Taking a New Look at Policies on Sexual Harassment

By LIZ McMILLEN

Prompted in part by a recent Supreme Court decision, colleges and universities are re-examining their policies on sexual harassment—and in many cases they do not like what they see.

In the process, administrators and faculty members find themselves enmeshed in difficult ethical and civil-liberties questions.

Their goal: to write guidelines that will identify and weed out harassing behavior without jeopardizing academic freedom or employees' due-process rights.

"You're trying to balance two sometimes-conflicting interests," says Ted Finman, a law professor at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. "Reasonable people disagree about where the balance should be struck."

"Any time there's an element of sexuality, the task is more difficult, and it ends up touching some level of the human heart and soul," says Mary Jo Small, associate vice-president for finance at the University of Iowa.

Still, pressure is growing for universities to take strong measures to prevent sexual harassment, a serious and continuing problem on campuses.

Guidelines for sexual-harassment policies, offered by the American Council on Education, appear on Page 16.

Harassment policies soon will be "as common as tenure codes," says Anne T. Truax, director of the women's center at the University of Minnesota, which enacted a policy five years ago. "Any institution that doesn't have a policy is asking for trouble."

Trouble has already reached the Uni-

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

3 Small Black Colleges in Poor Financial Shape Denied Accreditation by Southern Association

By STACY E. PALMER

Three small, historically black colleges were stripped of their accreditation last week by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Bishop, Knoxville, and Morristown Colleges—all private institutions—were denied accreditation by the association because of their insufficient financial resources. All three had been put on probation by the association during the past few years because of their fiscal difficulties.

Officials at Knoxville said they would appeal the decision; Bishop and Morristown were still debating whether to appeal last week. During the appeals process the colleges would continue to have the status of accredited institutions.

Loss of accreditation would be a serious setback for the financially struggling colleges. Unaccredited colleges cannot receive support from the U.S. Department of Education, and their students are not eligible for federal financial aid.

In addition, college officials say that fund raising would be far more difficult,

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

New Divestment Pressure Looms for Universities

Colleges may face new pressure to sell South Africa-related holdings if the author of the well-known principles on such investments decides to back total divestment. See Page 39.

No 'Dirty Tricks': Intelligence College Strives for Academic Respectability

By CHERYL M. FIELDS

WASHINGTON

It's not the stereotypical college campus.

Armed guards stand at the gate. A visitor must be met at the entrance to the sole classroom building, surrender any tape recorders or cameras, and be escorted through the halls. To walk freely in the sleek, modern building, people must wear identification cards based on their security clearances.

All students must have such clearances, and most courses include the discussion of classified information. Students in some classrooms work at computer terminals programmed with classified data systems.

Despite its many unusual aspects, the Defense Intelligence College—located at Bolling Air Force Base here—is an accredited graduate institution that is working hard to expand its ties with the traditional academic community.

A Need for Professional Training

The controversy over the secret sale of arms to Iran and the funneling of proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels, apparently engineered by staff of the White House National Security Council, highlights the need for the type of professional intelligence training the college provides, says one official.

Operated by the Department of Defense and accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, it is the only place in the country that offers a master-of-science degree in strategic intelligence.

It is also an example of the kind of specialized academic institution set up in recent years by large employers to provide their mid-career employees with the chance to earn advanced degrees at the same time they acquire skills to help them advance in developing professions—in this case that of intelligence analyst.

Examples in the corporate world include a Ph.D. program in policy analysis offered by the Rand Corporation and a master's

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

MARGINALIA

Again we take our Penn in hand
(If we don't, some pettifogger'll)
And send from here throughout the land
Our annual year-end doggerel:

On Hollins and the Ivies,
On Tiffin and Malone,
Of all degrees, we now bestow,
This one, our very own:

The merriest of seasons,
The happiest of years.
For '87 we wish for you
Much laughter; never tears.

Let's tip our Stetson to Tufts
and Taft,
Let's play a tune for Thiel and
Yuba.
For all the nation's music schools,
Let's toot loud on our tuba.

Let's decorate the house with Berry,
Load the board with Rice
and Bacone;
While in the kitchen, Bethune-
Cookman's
Chestnut pie is in the Macon.

For Carnegie, let's have a Mellon,
For Citrus C., an orange that's
oranger.
For Indian River, heaps of Curry;
For Campbell C., a soup-filled
porringer.

Let's cut the steaming pie of kidney
For every supping Duke and King;
To all who come from Hampden-
Sydney,
Let's serve the Betz of everything.

Let's draw Clearwater from the
Wells
And quaff a wholesome potion.
Or have a glass of Brandywine
Or stronger stuff, by Goshen.

Possibly some Benedictine
Or some wine (Catawba)
Helping everyone to be
Jolly, not macabre.

Let's up, Ohio State, and at 'em;
Raise our brimming eggnog
glasses,
'Tis the season, Sweet Briar,
Chatham
(Alice Lloyd, at Pippa, Passes).

Let's toast all those at U. of M.,
At Harvard, Swarthmore, Brown,
Pomona,
At Lehigh U. in Bethlehem,
At Simmons, Stanford, Cal
Sonoma.

To Whitman C. in Walla Walla,
To M.I.T. and then Biola,
To U. Missouri's branch at Rolla,
Let's give a Case of Coker cola.

Gather round the tall Lone Pine,
Vassar, Lawson, Nassau,
Fashion,
And raise a cup of happiness
To all of Mass.'s lads and Lassen.

Let's sing out Carrolls, every one:
Montana's and Wisconsin's;
And not forget Ohio's (John);
Let's serenade the Johnsons.

Let's dance round Wash.'s
Evergreen,
Oakwood, or Sequoias;
Let's call the Pine Bluff; Cedar
Crest;
And bow to Georgetown's Hoyas.

Let's dance a holiday fandango;
Pirouette a Grace-ful waltz
For Clarion State in old Venango
And for SUNY at New Paltz.

Let's deck the halls of higher
knowledge
Dear to you and yours this season;
Hail each university or college—
Ivy, redbrick; healthy, wheezin'.

Let's venture forth and greet our
colleagues
In the professoriate;
If not in class, let's search for them.
(Where's their laboratory at?)

Let's Doane our furry sleigh apparel
And fly to Idaho at Moscow
Soar to snowy roofs at Maryl-
Hurst, then off to fete Don Bosco.

By Shepherd, Fox is watched by
nights
While Angelina, Harper, harpist,
Watching o'er Loretto Heights,
Gladden Sitka, where the sharpest

Cold of winter, joined by Snow,
Free-zes Waters on Sage and
Reed,
Glazes White Pine, whitens Mo.;
While Frost be-Jewells Mann and
Steed.

Brisk the air we'll find at Frostburg;
Brisk the Pace at Rush and
Skidmore;
While the warmth at Isothermal
Never varies (wish it did, more).

Our spine will tingle (a Christmas
tactic
At Logan College of Chiropractic).

On Mesa, Butte, and Limestone
Boulder,
At Crowley's Ridge, by Stony
Brook,
At Rockmont C. and Rocky
Mountain,
We will find a wintry look.

At Harcum, herald angels sing;
The air is filled with sounds of
Bliss.
At Angelo, there's caroling;
Let's move on south; don't miss
Ole Miss.

(That's near the home of Uncle Judd,
His feet in Miss., not Harvey,
Mudd.)

By the fire, let's fill the sock;
Trim the Cypress; hang the Ball
And candy Kean for Bay de Noc.
Our treetop Starr will say to all

From Brandeis U. to Santa Monica,
Merry Christmas! Happy Hanukkah!

—C.G.

In Brief

Trustees of Mercer U. to Close Tift College

Less than a year after agreeing to take over ailing Tift College, Mercer University's Board of Trustees has voted to close the institution, one of the nation's oldest colleges for women.

The trustees acted after the number of students attending Tift dropped this year by 47, to 191. Tift merged with Mercer in June because officials feared that declining enrollments would cause budget deficits. The liberal-arts college, located in Forsyth, Ga., is 137 years old.

Tift's students will be allowed to transfer to Mercer's campuses in Macon or Atlanta and be given scholarship money with which to pay Mercer's higher tuition. Some members of Tift's faculty will be offered jobs at Mercer as well, university officials said.

University Sets Penalties in Texas Hazing Death

The dean of students at the University of Texas at Austin has approved varying degrees of punishment for students involved in the hazing death of a fraternity pledge, including expulsions, suspensions, disciplinary probations, and oral and written admonitions, a university spokesman said.

In keeping with privacy laws, the university would not divulge additional details.

Mark Seeberger died of alcohol poisoning in September after an event that has been described as a fraternity "ride"—the practice of driving pledges far from their rooms and leaving them stranded, often while intoxicated.

Some of the people in the case have asked to make an appeal before a hearing officer, who will be assigned by the university. If they are not satisfied with that decision, they can then appeal to the president.

The case is being investigated by a grand jury.

Citadel Suspends 3 Cadets in 2nd Hazing Incident

Three cadets have been suspended by the Citadel following a second hazing incident at the state-supported military college, officials said last week.

The cadets were suspended following what a Citadel spokesman, Lieut. Col. Ben Legare, called "a physical hazing" of a fourth student. He said all the students involved were white.

The punishment was harsher than that imposed on five white cadets who, dressed in sheets, entered the room of a black freshman, muttered obscenities, and left a charred paper cross.

These students were stripped of their rank, restricted to the campus for six months, and ordered to "walk punishment tours."

The black student left the Citadel last month as a result of the incident, and black leaders in South Carolina charged the institution with racial insensitivity.

WIDE WORLD

Colonel Legare said the latest incident was more serious because it involved "physical" abuse of another student.

Police Subdue Gunman at U. of Kentucky

A former employee of the University of Kentucky, apparently angry over his firing last summer, sprayed the campus with bullets and held police at bay for more than 10 hours last week, before being subdued (*above*). Two people were injured slightly in the incident.

University officials said the gunman, Ulysses Davis, III, was a maintenance worker until he was fired, reportedly for fighting with a fellow employee.

The officials said no classes had been interrupted by the incident because the university's classroom buildings were not within range of the gunfire.

More Harvard Graduates Pick Academic Careers

Interest in college teaching is rising among graduates of Harvard College, while the attraction of careers in law, medicine, and business is declining, according to a survey of the Class of 1986.

Of the 1,500 seniors surveyed last spring, 21 per cent said they would seek graduate degrees in the arts and sciences, compared with a low of 13 per cent in 1977. Nine per cent of the 1986 graduates said they planned to become college teachers, the highest proportion since 1976.

Those planning to study law fell from a high of 19 per cent in 1981 to 10 per cent. Interest in medical careers went from a high of 18 per

Number of Colleges and Universities by Enrollment in Fall, 1985

	Universities	Other 4-year	2-year	Total
Private institutions	**82**	**1,383**	**383**	**1,808**
Under 200	0	256	71	327
200 to 499	0	226	135	361
500 to 999	0	319	97	416
1,000 to 2,499	0	396	48	444
2,500 to 4,999	5	134	8	147
5,000 to 9,999	25	44	3	72
10,000 to 19,999	24	8	0	32
20,000 to 29,999	5	0	1	6
30,000 or more	3	0	0	3
Public institutions	**94**	**470**	**929**	**1,493**
Under 200	0	0	3	3
200 to 499	0	9	26	35
500 to 999	0	29	96	125
1,000 to 2,499	0	93	311	404
2,500 to 4,999	1	107	221	329
5,000 to 9,999	7	125	161	293
10,000 to 19,999	33	90	88	211
20,000 to 29,999	31	15	20	66
30,000 or more	22	2	3	27
Public and private	**156**	**1,853**	**1,292**	**3,301**
Under 200	0	256	74	330
200 to 499	0	235	161	396
500 to 999	0	348	193	541
1,000 to 2,499	0	489	359	848
2,500 to 4,999	6	241	229	476
5,000 to 9,999	32	169	164	365
10,000 to 19,999	57	98	88	243
20,000 to 29,999	36	15	21	72
30,000 or more	25	2	3	30

Note: The university data are for institutions with a significant level of activity in doctoral-level education as measured by the number of doctoral recipients and the diversity in doctoral-level program offerings.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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cent in 1980 to 13 per cent, and business dropped from a high of 21 per cent in 1983 to 18 per cent.

6 Wesleyan U. Students Charged with Disruption

Six Wesleyan University students who interrupted campus tours to tell prospective freshmen and their parents about rapes on the campus have been charged with disruptive activity and violating the rights of others, according to a university spokesman.

The students' case will be heard next month by the Student Judicial Board. They could face punishments ranging from a warning to expulsion.

In early October the students began making short statements during campus tours, charging that up to 30 women a month were raped there and that the dean of student's office was unresponsive to problems of sexual abuse. Later they began acting out guerrilla-theater skits to illustrate their point, the spokesman said.

U. of California Moves to Combat Sexual Assaults

The University of California at Berkeley has taken steps to combat sexual assaults on its campus after a coalition of women's groups staged a series of protests.

The Coalition to Break the Silence charged that complacent attitudes on the part of students, faculty members, and administrators had prevented vigorous measures to discourage attacks and "acquaintance rape."

The university has begun awareness training for administrators and established a committee of students, professors, and administrators to consider additional measures. Campus police patrols have also been increased.

The protests came after several incidents on the campus, including one last September involving four football players and a female student. Prosecutors declined to press charges against the players, but they have been disciplined by the university.

Corrections

► An article on Carol Sasaki, founder of Helping Ourselves Means Education, (*The Chronicle*, December 3) may have implied that Ms. Sasaki is still a single mother. She was a single mother when she began her academic career, but is now married.

► An article on the federal government's education advisory councils (*The Chronicle*, December 3) incorrectly said the Education Department had spent $1.8-billion on the councils in 1986. The amount was $1.8-million.

► A table of state appropriations for higher education (*The Chronicle*, October 29) contained two errors. Appropriations to the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine totaled $11,320,000 in 1986-87, for a two-year gain of 16 per cent. The Medical College of Ohio at Toledo, incorrectly listed as Northeastern Medical College, received $22,138,000 in 1986-87, for a two-year gain of 16 per cent.

The Christmas Spirit in Madison

Wisconsin cheese, trees, and a music-filled Tudor dinner set the holiday tone

MADISON, WIS.

If someone who doesn't know the Ganshers gets a box of University of Wisconsin cheese from them this holiday season—"Merry Christmas! Love from the Ganshers," a label affixed to the form letter inside will say—it will be because confusion came, late and uninvited, to take the places of Food Science Club members who didn't show up for the mailing-label session.

Doubtless the missing members were busy—studying for exams, writing papers, finishing research projects due by semester's end. For them—and for many others in a university town like Madison—Christmas waits until the last blue book is turned in and the last footnote typed.

But the club's officers, who had 500 boxes of cheese stacked in one of the food-science building's walk-in refrigerators, had no such latitude. U.P.S. was coming the next morning to pick up more than 200 boxes that the club's customers had ordered—at prices ranging from $5.95 to $7.95—for delivery to distant friends and relations. Soon thereafter, the remaining boxes were to go on sale at a table in the university's dairy store.

So the work session, one of the last in a year-long effort that is expected to earn the Food Science Club about $2,000, got under way despite the shortage of volunteers.

Mark Krivchenia, a graduate student who is head of the cheese-sale project, had mapped out a complex labeling operation. It began with pages of computer printouts in the Bakery and Food Formulation Laboratory and ended with boxes arranged in ZIP-code order out in the tile-walled, ground-floor corridor of Babcock Hall. The boxes had already been packed with assortments of cheddar and smoked cheddar—made by club members in the university's dairy plant and aged since February—as well as with purchased Swiss cheese, sausage, and honey. "All of these fine foods," Mr. Krivchenia's form letter advised, "were made in Wisconsin."

It turned out, however—and this was how the confusion began—that there was not enough smoked cheddar, fine or otherwise, to fill all the orders for the "Babcock Block" assortment. Then labels began coming out of the Bakery and Food Formulation Laboratory faster than they could be affixed to boxes, creating a backup.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE CHRONICLE BY MORRY GASH

At the U. of Wisconsin at Madison, the Forestry Club sells Christmas trees in the livestock pavilion.

Mr. Krivchenia dispatched reinforcements from the laboratory to the hallway, but no one remembered to brief them on the coding system he had devised to identify the various assortments. Some of the labels that were supposed to go on Wisconsin Samplers went on State Street Specials instead, and vice versa. In the end, a lot of boxes had to be reopened and checked.

That almost everyone seemed to be having fun nonetheless, even as the all-important hour of "The Cosby Show" approached, was the only reminder that the Christmas break was just around the corner. Someone had brought cheese sandwiches and eggnog. Jim Beyer carved up a smoked cheddar and a sausage with a big pocket knife, and Paul Smak donned a holiday garland of return-address labels while the club's crack masking-tape team secured the last of the boxes. "Did you hear us caroling?" asked someone who had been working in the laboratory. "We sounded great."

■

Icicles created by wind-driven spray clung to rocks at the edge of Lake Mendota, which forms the northern boundary of the university's campus. But a heavy snow had not yet fallen, and Raymond Guries said he was worried that the public wouldn't be thinking about Christmas.

He was standing at the time in the middle of the university's dirt-floored livestock pavilion, surrounded by almost 500 Christmas trees. He and the members of the Forestry Club, to which he is the faculty adviser, wanted them all sold within three days.

"Our prices are pretty good—about 20 per cent less than retail," he said, basking in sunshine admitted by windows high in the walls. "Besides, we can't afford to stay open until the day before Christmas, not with exams coming up."

The club, which purchases the trees in bulk and has them delivered, usually makes enough from its sale to put $1,000 a year toward scholarships, said Mr. Guries, who is an associate professor of forestry. Then he turned to watch an agriculture-school dean struggle with an eight-foot Scotch pine toward the Forestry Club member who was measuring trees and calculating their prices. "For you, Frank," Mr. Guries shouted across the pavilion, "that's a six-footer!"

As Mr. Guries talked, there appeared in his miniature indoor forest a miniature person bundled into a miniature hooded coat, a scarf, gloves, snow pants, and miniature red boots. He wandered stiffly from tree to tree, inspecting white pines and balsam firs with equal curiosity and apparent glee.

"Isaac?" a man's voice called. "Isaac?" The child didn't move. Then the man emerged from behind a stand of pines. "Isaac!" he said, smiling and holding out one hand. The child reached up and took it, and they walked off together toward the door.

■

Strings of colored lights described a larger Christmas tree on the façade of the university's Memorial Union. In its crowded rathskellar, hundreds of students were paying varying amounts of attention to a local rock band. Upstairs, 325 people from all over Wisconsin had gathered eagerly outside the Great Hall for one of this season's seven "Tudor Holiday Dinner" concerts.

The dinner concerts are a tradition that dates in fact to 1933 and in fiction to the reign of Elizabeth I, who might or might not have used folding chairs and red and green paper tablecloths at her own holiday celebrations. The concert's program made the most of its fictional connections, offering notes on "historye" and "etyquett" as well as the words of "carols for singynge." The union's waiters, all students, had somehow been persuaded to dress in beefeater costumes borrowed from the union theater.

But the food was good—smoked salmon, roast tenderloin, and much more—and the music, by the Philharmonic Chorus of Madison, was excellent. The chorus was led with considerable ebullience by Samuel M. Jones, a professor of music at the university, who exhorted his audience to join in on familiar carols. "Let's make it big!" he told them, and they did, pushing up the decibel counts as they began a hearty rendition of "Hark the Herald Angels Sing."

For the last verse, the exuberant Mr. Jones unleashed his sopranos in a glorious descant that started in the middle of the line "Mild he lays his glory by," and soared all the way through the last "Glory to the newborn king!" For at least 325 Wisconsinites, the Christmas season was officially open. And the next day, it snowed. —L.B.

Samuel Jones conducts the Philharmonic Chorus of Madison at a Tudor dinner in the Memorial Union's Great Hall.

Give & Take

A "video brochure" is being used by the College of Mount Saint Vincent to solicit contributions from its graduates.

Donald F. Alfano, executive director of institutional advancement at the college, said the eight-minute video had been developed "to bring a more personal message than a printed appeal." The video features sights and sounds of the campus and messages from officials and graduates of the college.

Copies of the cassette were sent last month to 500 alumnae in selected parts of the country. Thus far 38 per cent of those who received the video have responded with contributions or pledges totaling $73,071. The college, which is currently trying to raise $1-million from its graduates as part of a capital campaign, now plans to send the video to its 7,500 other alumnae.

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A computerized index of articles and books on fund-raising techniques is being created by the National Society of Fund Raising Executives.

The project, called Operation FIND, was started in September. Since then, all articles published in 1985 and 1986 in four professional fund-raising journals, plus a wide variety of books and other publications, have been indexed.

There is no charge to use the index, and users can search for listings under 400 key words. A search under the heading "planned giving" turned up 38 entries for journals, books, and conference papers.

For more information, contact Stacy O'Conor, N.S.F.R.E., 1101 King Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314, or call (703) 684-0410.

•

A philanthropic thought for every day of the year: That's the idea behind the "Giving Is True Loving" calendar.

Milton Murray, the director of philanthropic services for institutions of the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, said the purpose of the project was "to advance philanthropy."

Mr. Murray's office produced the calendar, which the Workman Publishing Company issues as a special edition in its "page-a-day" calendar series. Any profits go to charity, but so far there haven't been any. Still, $2,500 of the proceeds from sales of more than 22,000 calendars for 1986 were distributed among five national organizations involved in fund raising and philanthropy. More than 21,500 copies of the 1987 calendar already have been sold. College fund raisers have been using them as gifts for donors and volunteers.

Mr. Murray and his staff personally delivered copies of the 1987 calendar to the offices of all U.S. Congressmen and Senators on National Philanthropy Day, November 15.

For more information, call Mr. Murray's office at (202) 722-6131.

Philanthropy

Attorneys General Propose a 'Model' Law to Regulate the Activities of Fund Raisers

Colleges call plan burdensome; it would require registration in each state where they solicit donors

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

Higher-education leaders have strongly criticized a proposed "model" law that would regulate college and university fund-raising activities for the first time.

The proposed law, which would also increase regulation of other forms of professional fund raising, was approved by the members of the National Association of Attorneys General at their annual meeting last week.

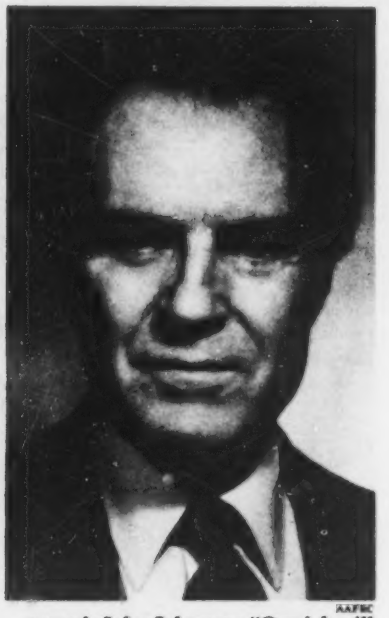
It would require colleges and universities to register, pay fees, and file annual financial reports and other documents in each state where they solicit potential donors.

The proposed law also contains a controversial "point-of-solicitation" disclosure section that would require a college or university to tell all prospective donors what percentage of contributions would go to cover fund-raising costs. Many observers believe that portion of the proposed law would be unconstitutional.

The proposed law was approved earlier by the National Association of State Charity Officials, which represents officials who regulate charities.

BILL BURKE

CASE's Richard Edwards: The law could create "confusion, red tape, and needless costs" for colleges.



AAFRC

AAFRC's John Schwartz: "Our job will be to make sure that the model law passes into state statutes intact."

11th-Hour Lobbying Effort

Higher-education officials said the model law, which will serve as the basis for legislation to be introduced in all 50 states, would needlessly burden colleges and universities with costly, time-consuming reporting requirements.

The Council for Advancement and Support of Education conducted an 11th-hour lobbying effort to win a "time-honored" exemption for colleges and universities. Such an exemption now exists in all states that have statutes regulating fund raising except Massachusetts. As a result, the association of attorneys general, in a report accompanying the model law, included a paragraph that education lobbyists said would encourage states to consider granting colleges and universities such exemptions individually.

Some professional fund raisers said the action by the attorneys general was a positive step.

John J. Schwartz, president of the American Association of Fund Raising Counsel, called it a victory. Mr. Schwartz

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Corporations Gave $1.87-Billion to Education Last Year, Up 10.3 Pct. over 1984, Study Finds

NEW YORK

Corporations gave education an estimated $1.87-billion in 1985, an increase of 10.3 per cent over the preceding year, the Council for Financial Aid to Education says in a report to be released this week.

The increase in giving to education last year came in spite of a 5.3-per-cent drop in pre-tax corporate income. As a result, the proportion of profits given to education was the highest on record, an estimated 0.84 per cent. Education's share of all corporate contributions was 42.6 per cent, which the council said was edging back toward the 1981 high of 43.4 per cent.

The estimates are based on responses to an annual survey of corporate giving conducted by the C.F.A.E. and the Conference Board, a business research organization.

'Dramatic Evidence' of Commitment

Last month the Conference Board reported that overall corporate giving to charity in 1985 had amounted to an estimated $4.4-billion. However, it noted that the 10-per-cent increase was the smallest in five years.

This week the C.F.A.E. issued its detailed analysis of corporate support of education in 1985.

John R. Haire, president of the council, said the survey results provided "dramatic evidence" of the corporate commitment to education. "While profits in 1985 were more than 13 per cent below their 1979 peak, contributions to education were more than twice those of 1979," he said.

The C.F.A.E. estimates that between 70 and 75 per cent of corporate contributions to education go to colleges and universities.

Noting the slowdown in the growth rate of company giving, Mr. Haire said he was apprehensive about the outlook for corporate contributions in the near future. "It may be that corporate support has temporarily peaked," he said. "Major corporate donors indicate that there has been little or no growth in 1986, and some tell us they are cutting back in 1987."

"This is not good news at a time when the nation is trying hard to upgrade the quality of its teaching and research and to renew its education facilities and laboratories," said Mr. Haire. "This effort will continue to need the strongest private-sector support, and we count on corporations to provide a significant share."

The C.F.A.E.'s national estimates are projections based on data provided by 439 companies, which reported contributions to education of $650-million in 1985. That figure represented a 15.7-per-cent increase over the $561-million reported by 422 companies the previous year.

$1.7-Billion to All Causes

Total contributions to all charitable causes amounted to $1.7-billion for the 439 companies in the survey, which either are listed among the *Fortune* 1,000 or budget at least $100,000 a year for contributions.

While the survey respondents represented a small number of companies, they provide a large proportion of company giving nationwide, the C.F.A.E. said.

More than 20 per cent of total corporate contributions in 1985 took the form of company products and surplus property. Education received 53 per cent of the product gifts and 13 per cent of the gifts of property. The biggest contributors of products were in the electrical-machine industry,

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Corporate Gifts to Education

	Corporate contributions to education	1-year change	As per cent of pretax net income	As per cent of all giving by corporations
1970	$ 320,000,000	−14.7%	0.42%	40.2%
1971	345,000,000	+ 7.8%	0.40%	39.9%
1972	365,000,000	+ 5.8%	0.36%	36.2%
1973	410,000,000	+12.3%	0.33%	34.9%
1974	445,000,000	+ 8.5%	0.33%	37.1%
1975	450,000,000	+ 1.1%	0.34%	37.4%
1976	560,000,000	+24.4%	0.34%	37.7%
1977*	665,000,000	+18.8%	0.33%	37.1%
1978*	780,000,000	+17.3%	0.33%	37.4%
1979*	880,000,000	+12.8%	0.34%	38.5%
1980*	980,000,000	+11.4%	0.41%	41.5%
1981*	1,090,000,000	+11.2%	0.48%	43.4%
1982*	1,250,000,000	+14.7%	0.74%	43.0%
1983*	1,525,000,000	+22.0%	0.73%	42.0%
1984*	1,700,000,000	+11.5%	0.72%	42.5%
1985	1,87[illegible] 000,000	+10.3%	0.84%	42.6%

* Revised from earlier estimate

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL AID TO EDUCATION

In 1985, Companies Gave $1.87-Billion

Continued from Preceding Page

which includes computer manufacturers. They gave more than 75 per cent of their product donations—$74-million worth—to education.

For the fifth year in succession, company-sponsored foundations paid out in grants more than they received in contributions from their parent corporations.

The market value of the assets held by 221 company-sponsored foundations increased 20 per cent, due largely to higher stock prices.

The C.F.A.E. noted that by making contributions to their foundations in years of high profits, corporations in effect set aside reserves to support charitable causes in years of poorer profits.

The council said that this helps insulate regular recipients of corporate contributions from the ups and downs of the business cycle.

Manufacturing companies gave a larger share of their total contributions to education than did non-manufacturing companies, the C.F.A.E. said. Survey respondents in four industries—engineering and construction, electrical machinery, mining, and textiles and apparel—gave more than half of their total contributions to education.

The C.F.A.E. is a non-profit organization that promotes voluntary support of education.

The council's complete report, *Corporate Support of Education 1985*, will be available in early January. Copies are $15 each, prepaid, and may be obtained from the C.F.A.E., 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019. —PAUL DESRUISSEAUX

Exxon Fund's Head Expected to Resign

NEW YORK

Robert L. Payton, president of the Exxon Education Foundation since 1977, is expected to announce this week that he will leave that post to return to higher education.

Mr. Payton has accepted a position at the University of Virginia as a scholar-in-residence at a public-policy center primarily concerned with studying the American Presidency. Officials of the university said Mr. Payton would take up his duties there in the spring.

Former University President

Mr. Payton declined to comment on his plans until after the official announcement of his resignation, scheduled for late this week.

Mr. Payton is a former president of Long Island University's C. W. Post College and of Hofstra University.

The Exxon Education Foundation provides more financial support for education than any other oil-company contributions program.

All but about 10 per cent of the $29-million in grants the foundation made in 1985 went to colleges and universities.

The foundation's budget for 1985, however, was cut by about 25 per cent as a result of the plunge in the price of petroleum products.

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In Brief: Philanthropy

Donor Revises Terms of Gift to Endow Chair

A controversy has been settled at California State University at Northridge over a $500,000 gift to establish the university's first endowed chair. Faculty members had charged that the original terms of the gift would have infringed on academic freedom.

The W. P. Whitsett Foundation, named for an early developer of the San Fernando Valley, had proposed that the holder of the endowed chair in history "have an understanding" of Mr. Whitsett's philosophy, including his "strong belief in God."

The endowment proposal also called for a representative of the foundation to sit on a committee that would select the historian to fill the chair.

Those provisions were eliminated after the university's history department voted to reject the proposal on the grounds that it might require the holder of the chair to embrace Mr. Whitsett's beliefs.

The department did agree to prepare and publish a pamphlet about Mr. Whitsett.

Notes on Capital Campaigns

► Oakland University has begun a three-year campaign to raise $15-million for library construction, and to support scholarship and research. The $7.5-million in contributions already received included a $1-million anonymous gift for the library.

► The College of the Ozarks has raised $7-million in one year to complete the first part of a two-phase, $15-million campaign. The funds will finance scholarships for students from Central America, an addition to the gymnasium, and other projects.

► The University of Tennessee has begun a campaign to raise $10-million to expand its work in agricultural research and education. Some $5-million already has been raised.

WIDE WORLD

Thousands of French students, some carrying a funeral spray, march through Paris in mourning for a protester who died after being beaten by police.

France Withdraws University Reforms in Wake of Student Demonstrations

Continued from Page 1

foreign exchanges in response to the student protests.

In announcing his decision to withdraw the proposed changes, which students had claimed would increase discrimination between universities and make them more selective in their choice of entrants, the Prime Minister said he was asking Mr. Monory to carry out a new, broad-based investigation into the future needs of the university system, in full discussion with administrators, professors, and students.

"No evolution in the universities, however necessary, can turn out well without the involvement of all interested parties, notably students and teachers," Mr. Chirac said in a brief television appearance. "It can only be carried out under calm conditions, and that is clearly not the case today."

Implicitly acknowledging that the reasons for the student protests went beyond the specific proposals for university reforms, Mr. Chirac said his goal was to find ways of adapting French universities to the evolution of the modern world, to the ambitions of France, and to "the legitimate aspirations of young people, as much in the cultural domain as in that of work."

National Commission Is Planned

Shortly afterward, Mr. Monory said he would be setting up a national commission to carry out the investigation, to be chaired by a prominent person. He added that the commission would listen to "every student group, every labor union, and every university" that wanted to speak to it.

Mr. Monory, a member of the centrist group in the coalition government, made it clear at a press conference that he had never been a keen supporter of the need for a new law for universities, but had been pressured into introducing the reforms by various right-wing members of Mr. Chirac's party, the Rally for the Republic.

He also said that, for the time being, he would be taking over full responsibility for university affairs following the resignation of Mr. Devaquet. The government has yet to announce how it will allocate responsibility for the second half of Mr. Devaquet's ministerial portfolio—government-financed basic research.

Students Satisfied with Action

Student groups throughout the country have reacted with satisfaction to the news that the government had given in to their main demand, the withdrawal of Mr. Devaquet's proposed reforms.

Strikes that had been held at virtually every university in France were called off after a final day of action last Wednesday, and classes were expected to return rapidly to normal.

At the same time, students expressed bitterness about the death of Mr. Oussekine and the strong measures used by the police in response to violent acts by the demonstrators, which are generally acknowledged to have been the result of a relatively small number of provocateurs.

A march in Paris last Wednesday to commemorate Mr. Oussekine and protest against the police behavior attracted an estimated 120,000 participants.

Wide Variations Found in Ways U.S. and Europe Allocate College Expenses

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

While the United States and Western European nations share similar goals for higher education, they have chosen strikingly different ways to pay college expenses, according to a new study of student financial assistance.

D. Bruce Johnstone, the author of the report, said a comparative approach to the question of who pays for college can highlight the intended and unintended consequences of policies to shift costs among students, parents, taxpayers, and colleges and philanthropists. "It helps to sharpen the kind of analysis we need for our own programs," he said.

In the United States and the four countries covered by the study—Britain, France, Sweden, and West Germany—each college-financing system reflects the desire to assure equality of opportunity, to keep level or reduce the cost to taxpayers, to provide higher education with the money it needs, and to avoid political antagonisms, Mr. Johnstone said.

In brief, here is how each country allocates college costs. The information covers the 1985-86 academic year.

Britain. The government automatically pays for tuition. Students are not expected to pay for their living expenses; no generally available loan programs exist, and students are discouraged from working while in college. Parents who earn above $15,000 are expected to contribute to living costs, and grants are available to students from families who earn less.

France. Most universities do not charge tuition. Parents who earn above $5,400 are expected to contribute to their children's living expenses, and need-based grants are extremely limited.

Sweden. Universities do not charge tuition. All full-time students receive a small grant and a substantial loan from the government to cover their living costs. The parental contribution is small.

United States. Students are expected to contribute to their tuition and living expenses through borrowing and summer and term-time work, and parents earning more than $15,000 are expected to cover some costs. Government grants are available to low-income students. At private institutions, low- and middle-income students may receive institutional aid.

West Germany. Universities do not charge tuition. Parents and students are expected to pay for living expenses. Students may meet their costs through part-time work and by taking out heavily subsidized government loans.

'Cultural Roots' Reflected

Determining which system is best depends on one's point of view, said Mr. Johnstone, who is president of the State University of New York College at Buffalo. Among parents, the Swedish pay the least, while among taxpayers, the French pay the least. Borrowers pay the least in Germany. Academically talented full-time students face the lowest costs in Britain. Students with weak academic backgrounds or those who attend college part-time are best served in the United States, which has a tradition of broad access to higher education.

Cost arrangements reflect a nation's "cultural roots," Mr. Johnstone said. In the United States, for example, the parental contribution is high because college is seen as an extension of childhood. Students are financially dependent on their parents and often have no clear occupational goals and little sense of adult civic responsibilities, he said. In contrast, the Swedish view college as the beginning of adulthood, and students are expected to pay their own way.

In discussing the implications of his research, Mr. Johnstone said it pointed out the tradeoffs that occur in various cost arrangements. For example, Germany has strictly rationed its low-interest loans, thus preventing students from borrowing the amount of the parental contribution.

Mr. Johnstone's analysis covers only the cost to students of a college education, not the total cost of providing that education. Reliable figures showing how much aid European colleges and universities receive from their respective governments do not exist, he said.

Copies of the 184-page report, *Sharing the Costs of Higher Education*, are available for $10.95 prepaid from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York 10101.

Paying College Costs in 5 Countries: Where a Typical Student Got the Money in 1985-86

	Britain	West Germany	France	Sweden	United States: Public	United States: Private
For high-income families						
Parents	$3,280	$3,472	$2,285	$ 701	$4,114	$8,659
Student earnings, savings, loans	0	926	0	2,332	1,200	1,000
Government	0	0	403	1,885	0	0
Institution or philanthropy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	$3,280	$4,398	$2,688	$4,918	$5,314	$9,659
For middle-income families						
Parents	$2,148	$2,585	$1,478	$ 350	$2,500	$2,759
Student earnings, savings, loans	194	1,189	806	2,683	2,239	3,475
Government	937	624	403	1,885	575	1,825
Institution or philanthropy	0	0	0	0	0	1,600
Total	$3,280	$4,398	$2,688	$4,918	$5,314	$9,659
For low-income families						
Parents	$ 194	$ 375	$ 344	$ 0	$ 0	$ 150
Student earnings, savings, loans	0	1,458	0	2,332	2,039	3,309
Government	3,086	2,565	1,672	1,885	3,275	4,500
Institution or philanthropy	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
Total	$3,280	$4,398	$2,016	$4,217	$5,314	$9,659

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: D. BRUCE JOHNSTONE